

The Kansas City Journal.

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Weather Forecast for Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Showers Saturday afternoon, probably fair Sunday, cooler Sunday night; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.
For Arkansas: Thundering weather Saturday; rain Sunday; southerly winds, becoming westerly.
For Iowa: Severe thunder storm Saturday and probably Sunday; southerly to east winds; cooler Sunday.
For Missouri: Thunder storm Saturday and probably Sunday; southerly winds, cooler Sunday.
For Kansas and Nebraska: Showers Saturday; thundering weather Sunday; cooler Sunday night; variable winds, becoming northwesterly.
For Colorado: Thundering weather Saturday; probably fair Sunday; northwesterly winds.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ALL RIGHT.

The action of the Ohio Republican convention in nominating Mr. George K. Nash, of Columbus, for governor before the second ballot had been completed, will give much satisfaction to Republicans throughout the country. First of all, Mr. Nash was the candidate of the administration leaders in the state, and for this reason his nomination is an endorsement of the president. On the other hand, the only formidable opposition to the naming of Mr. Nash was that organized by factional leaders who, though not particularly aggressive in the recent campaign and certainly not in the convention, had hitherto been quiet, and who, in order to make their present defeat complete to the rank and file of Republicans in and out of the state, these leaders—McKissoon, Kurtz and Russell—sought to have forced the convention, for while much preparatory work had been done, care was taken in the convention not to widen the breach that had hitherto existed between the administration and the anti-administration leaders. All the leaders counseled harmony, and to this general display of sense was doubtless due the early nomination of Mr. Nash.

As to the nominee, he seems to be a very proper man for the position of governor. He has had a good deal of experience in public affairs, is a man of conspicuous ability as a lawyer and a public official, and has done much service for the party in his state. It is significant that he was given a cordial endorsement immediately after his nomination by his leading opponent, Mr. H. M. Daugherty.

While congratulations to the Republicans of Ohio on the felicitous reunion of all factions are in order, a personal compliment is again due to Senator Hanna, the foremost of the administration leaders, to whose clever management the result is largely attributable.

PRESIDENT BRINKMAN'S POLICY.

The importance of securing more manufacturing for Kansas City, as seen by the Manufacturers' Association, has been well expressed by Mr. George L. Brinkman, the newly elected president of that body. This association has already done much to encourage the investment or capital in local manufacturing enterprises, and while the new president's policies have not yet been fully considered, much less announced, it is gratifying to know that he unhesitatingly gives precedence to the question of enlarging and multiplying the labor employing institutions of the city. The Manufacturers' Association can accomplish more than can be accomplished through any other medium in the direction of advertising the city's exceptional advantages as a manufacturing center. So far there has been a most progressive and energetic spirit in the organization, and the history of business associations in this city leads to the belief that the influence of this one will increase as it grows in years. There is also a strong bond of sympathy between the general population and these commercial and industrial bodies—a bond that is mutually beneficial.

IN REGARD TO SMALLPOX.

It is not strange, perhaps, that exaggerated reports concerning the extent of smallpox in Kansas City should gain currency, but it is amazing that the exaggerations should be so wild as they have been in some instances. The Kansas City newspapers have kept before the public from time to time the official facts in the situation, but some have regarded these published reports as misleading, preferring to credit floating rumors. Yesterday Mayor Jones, with a view to correcting erroneous impressions, issued a proclamation showing that since the first case was reported there have been only twenty-eight persons afflicted with the disease, that no new cases have been reported for two weeks, that all the places where the disease has developed have been rigidly quarantined, and that all the patients now in the smallpox hospital are convalescent. This reveals a condition that need not be alarming to anyone. Indeed there is absolutely no danger of the spread of the disease, and visitors to the city need have no misgivings.

But while there may be some excuse for exaggerated reports, it is astonishing that the mayor of Nevada, Mo., who should know what he is talking about before he addresses his people, should be so far misled as to issue a proclamation advising the citizens of that town to stay away from Kansas City. If Mayor Irwin is sincere his stupidity is incomprehensible. If he issued his proclamation knowing the facts, his conduct has been actuated by malice or jealousy, or both. It would be much better for the mayors of surrounding towns, if they wish to instruct their people, to investigate the situation and correct the false impressions that have gone out from this city.

BOERS AND UTILITARIANS.

The "Utilitarians," or foreigners, in the Transvaal republic have recently petitioned the British government to interfere

in their behalf and demand for them the same rights as those enjoyed by the Boers themselves. It is a curious question. Foreigners have gone into this little close corporation of a republic knowing perfectly well the protective character of its constitution. The Dutch founders chose to organize a republic in which they wished to maintain the supremacy forever in the hands of their descendants. Accordingly they reserved all political and many commercial and civil rights to themselves and their heirs. Now the foreigners who went into the country to do business are demanding rights which the constitution forbids them. It becomes practically a question whether the founders of the republic took action that was contrary to civilized international policy, and which therefore other nations have a right to abolish by force if necessary. It is a good question for the new international tribunal.

DESTRUCTION NOT THE REMEDY.

A rather novel proposition is advanced by Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, in an article on this era of great trade consolidations. He suggests that while in the formative stage the great corporations are owned and managed by rich men, in the long run they will find a wide dispersion of ownership among the common people. He points out that in France the real owners of most great undertakings are the working people and small investors, and he thinks that in the end the undertakings of America will find themselves in the same hands.

Dr. Shaw admits that the period through which we are passing abounds in those uncertain elements which give opportunity for the formation of great fortunes, and he holds that "this phenomenon of the rapid growth of colossal fortunes will continue until the transition is fairly complete and the great industries settle down to steady going methods under strict public regulation." The tendency will then be for labor and state taxation to absorb everything except a reasonable profit upon the capital employed. The speculative element having disappeared, the stocks and bonds of the great corporations will be divided among the people as a form of legitimate investment, just as we now find the railroad shares, and the day of making millions through monopolistic organizations will then have departed forever.

Dr. Shaw takes no stock in the Bryan-esque talk about "destroying" the great consolidations or corporations. He holds that they are legitimate, necessary and advantageous, and that they cannot be destroyed without also destroying the rights which are supposed to be inherent in individuals. He shows clearly all of the wrongs and injuries which may be expected to grow out of the consolidation epoch, and then he makes with equal clearness the way in which all these wrongs and injuries may be prevented. It is silly, he thinks, to talk about destroying a good thing simply because it has its accompanying evils, and more particularly so when these evils may so easily be corrected.

In support of his argument Dr. Shaw presents the railroad situation in the United States. "In railroad management," says he, "competition beyond a certain point proved to be costly for the patrons of the roads, as well as disastrous for the owners. Consolidations came to be the order of the day, with the result of the evolution of a few large systems. Under the operations of these methods freight rates became lower and lower, so that the general public, far from being the victims of transportation monopoly, have become its most obvious beneficiaries. This remark, of course, is to be taken with many modifications when taken in a specific way. Individual patrons of railroads have suffered wrong through favoritism shown toward their business rivals. The railroads have by no means been perfectly administered in this era of consolidation. Nevertheless there are few people who would not be ready to admit that railroad service is much cheaper and better now than it ever was before in the United States, and that it is better and cheaper here than in other countries."

And what has been done in the case of the railroads is enough to point out what alone needs to be done in the case of other consolidations and monopolies. So long as the people hold in their hands the power of taxation and legislative regulation there need be no such thing as an oppressive monopoly. Indeed there can be no such thing as an oppressive monopoly unless the people invite it and consent to it. And neither does it follow that the people must keep on taxes or passing adverse legislation in order to stop the imposition of monopolies, for in most cases there is no existence of such power as sufficient to prevent it. Thus we find that the railroad companies have steadily reduced rates without regard to legislative regulation, in many states the schedule rates actually being lower than the rates fixed by legislation.

In viewing a question broadly it must be remembered that instances of results here and there do not prove a proposition. It may be true, and probably is true, that certain of the great trade consolidations have increased the price of articles of their handling or manufacture. But what we are striving to get at is the ultimate relations between these organizations and the people—the final goal to which consolidation is leading us as a nation. Is it a bad and threatening aspect which we may see before us? Is the evil so assured and so overpowering that we must take time by the forelock and, undoing our state and national constitutions, root out the right to consolidate and co-operate? Or, accepting these great commercial movements for what they are, the product of centuries of developing industrial concentration, shall we seek to regulate them against the growth of any permanent wrong or injustice? Mr. Bryan and his associates say we should strike down the co-operative and consolidation principle, cease to organize our industries along the lines of economy, and go back somewhere the does not say where into the methods of the ages gone before. Other and wiser men think differently.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Harmony came out on top in Ohio—that is, on top of Mr. Hanna's enemies. The anti-Hanna movement in Ohio always looks quite formidable up to the time of the final showdown.

Chicago is to erect a \$100,000 monument to Admiral Dewey. The scheme did not originate with the college professors.

While the Twentieth Kansas desires to be mustered out, there is nothing to show that it wants to be mustered out of its allowance for traveling expenses.

Mr. Bryan has been wobbling a little on silver, but he has braced up and says it

is the big issue. Mr. Bryan has evidently heard from the silver mine owners.

William J. Bryan is to address the Modern Woodmen next Thursday. Mr. Bryan has been in active politics long enough to know a good deal about logrolling.

While other cities are proposing honors for Dewey, is Boston going to remain silent? Is there not enterprise enough in the Hub to raise a monument to Aguinaldo?

A Chicago minister declared that Dewey has brought no glory upon his country, and the statement was not hissed. It is hardly necessary to explain that this occurred in Boston.

It appears that Mr. Dockery is a victim of the iniquitous rubber trust. The price of rubber goods went up just before he inaugurated his gum-shoe campaign for the governorship.

General King has returned from the Philippines on account of ill health. As he draws a most glowing picture of the outlook in that quarter, his trouble is probably a disorderly liver.

Rain pours through the roof of the building in which the trans-Mississippi congress is holding its sessions. This is an irrigation movement that the delegates are not expected to consider favorably.

Secretary Alger is to spend several weeks among the Michigan lumber camps. Any one looking for good senatorial timber up that way will find the secretary quite accommodating in the matter of pointing it out.

The purchase by Germany of most of Spain's remaining islands shows still more clearly how unwise it would be for the United States to give up the Philippines. To throw away these valuable possessions would make us the laughing stock of the world.

The trans-Mississippi congress without hesitation and by unanimous vote adopted the resolution presented by ex-Governor Francis, requesting congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of the world's fair at St. Louis. The proposition was so reasonable and laudable that discussion was deemed unnecessary.

President McKinley can well afford to be abused by the mugwumps who are denouncing him for partially undoing the partisan work of Cleveland. Mugwump abuse is nearly always preferable to mugwump praise, because the mugwump is nearly always wrong, and the American people understand him thoroughly.

One reason why the Ohio Republicans accepted Mr. Hanna's candidature was that they did not want to be placed in the attitude of opposing the administration. Another reason was that they didn't want to be placed in the attitude of opposing Mr. Hanna. Both Mr. Hanna and the administration are quite popular in Ohio.

KANSAS TOPICS.

The Soldier's Lot.
"I am wearing the same hat I wore when at home last," writes Private Rainey to his Paola folks from the trenches near Malolos. "It is full of holes and minus a crown. The boys all look like tramps, ragged, dirty and full of fleas. You would not recognize us as we line up for dress parade, but we are not kicking and are satisfied to be well and alive."

A Long Drive.

Lester E. Gilbert, of Marysville, will next week start from The Dalles, Ore., with 25,000 sheep that are to be driven overland to Kansas. The outfit will employ twenty-five men and fifty horses and it will spend the entire summer and fall in making the trip.

Another Pioneer Gene.

Captain John Sherrin, a pioneer of Kansas, is dead at Salina. He was born in Ireland in 1826, but came to the United States in time to enlist in the Mexican war. In the early '50s he was in the command of General Fremont, the pathfinder. In 1855 he fought in Nemaha county, Kas., and in 1861 he answered Lincoln's first call for soldiers. He entered as a private and came out as a captain in the Tenth Kansas. In 1866 he took up his residence at Salina and became rich in banking and merchandise.

An Affectionate Scene.

The Denver Post says it was a sad scene indeed that was presented when Captain Buchanan arrived with the body of his wife at the Denver depot. "When the tall, dark young officer stepped from the train, with sunken cheeks and black-ringed eyes, and staggered, rather than walked, to the gates," says the Post writer "a woman in deep mourning rushed forward and with tears streaming from her eyes, fell on his breast. Captain Buchanan, although wrapped in his military overcoat, shivered as if he had the ague, and placing one thin arm around her waist drew her to him. His face was the picture of pain, but the training of the soldier was paramount. The woman in black was his mother. At the Metropole another affecting meeting occurred between mother and son. The soldier told again the story of Lucinda Smith Buchanan. At the Pacific express office at the depot rested on a truck a long six-foot box, stamped "U. S." in black letters and bearing this faded certificate from Frederick L. Bourne, M. D., president of the Manila board of health.

"Mrs. Lucinda Smith Buchanan, care of Captain E. E. Buchanan, U. S. A., Lawrence, Kas.; aged 25 years, 5 months; born Kansas, died Manila, April 17, 1898; cause of death, puerperal eclampsia."

One Hero's Welcome.

The reception given to Lieutenant Rowan by the city of Atchison was a happy recognition of the fact that a man does not need to stand in the battle line and have bullets shot into his person in order to become a real hero. Unfortunately the world pays too little attention to the character which finds its best exponent in the modest, but brave and intelligent, performance of duty. This is a heroism all the more admirable because it is not spectacular, and because it seldom earns popular acclaim or a place in history, and it is very gratifying when, as in the case of Rowan, it receives some of the recognition which is its due.

Lieutenant Rowan appears to be a modest and unassuming young man who is somewhat overpowered and very much astonished at the fame which has come to him in consequence of his perilous but successful journey to Cuba. We remember how, in his letters to his wife, he spoke of his trip as one of the ordinary and to be expected duties of a soldier. He asked no questions, indulged in no surmises, saw no visions of fame or reward, but with simple directness went about the performance of the task to which he had been assigned just as he would obey another order given in camp or field. That he had the courage, intelligence and capacity to

succeed must have been the belief of his superior officers when he was selected for the important service, and that he did succeed is proof abundant that their confidence was not misplaced, but best of all is the spirit which he displayed in undertaking this remarkable journey and the modesty with which he accepts the admiration of his countrymen.

However, we find our chief interest in Lieutenant Rowan centered about the belief that he is a type of the American soldier, and particularly, of the educated American soldier. It is gratifying and pride-arousing to remember that in our regular army are thousands of brave and heroic men who unquestionably will obey any order given them without pausing or instant to measure its peril or its usefulness. So much confidence have the people gained in the professional American soldier that deeds which performed by a volunteer officer would fill them with unbounded enthusiasm are accepted as a matter of course when performed by a regular army officer, and many must have felt that the latter received all too little credit for their sacrifice and heroism. Therefore it is with gratification that public testimonials such as the one given to Lieutenant Rowan must be observed and noted, and it is a matter of regret that they are not more frequent.

Don't Ask Too Much of the Twentieth.

The telegram from Manila announcing that the Oregon regiment had voted almost unanimously to be mustered out in San Francisco rather than at home ought to indicate pretty clearly what the Kansas regiment will do when it takes a vote on the same question. By taking a course from Hawaii a little more northerly the ship carrying the Oregon troops could arrive in San Francisco just as quickly as it could arrive in San Francisco, and the matter of time, therefore, is not a consideration. By going to San Francisco, however, the boys will receive about \$20 each in the form of travel pay, and it is to secure this additional sum that the boys voted for the San Francisco muster.

In the case of the Kansas soldier the extra travel pay will amount to about \$20, and it is folly to say that the boys do not want this money very much. Certain newspapers which have allotted to themselves the task of determining what the Kansas boys ought to do under the circumstances have made light of this additional pay, claiming that it is a mere pittance that should not stand in the way of bringing the regiment home for muster, but it is very obvious that the editors of these papers have not been in correspondence with the soldier boys and have not gained an appreciation of what this sum of money means to them. Men who have been earning a year at a salary of \$15 a month are not likely to throw over their shoulders a sum of money which represents to them not about four months' pay, merely for the purpose of indulging a sentiment.

We observe, too, that these same newspapers never fail to figure that the boys will be compelled to pay full fare on the railroads on the way home. They use this for the purpose of showing that the net sum gained through the muster in San Francisco is not very large (about \$45 they usually put it), and that the sacrifice asked of the boys is not very great. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the boys will be able to secure very low rates. We have the word of the manager of one of the roads out of San Francisco that a fair special rate will be announced as soon as the regiment has determined upon its place of muster, and it may be regarded as pretty certain that if San Francisco is chosen each member of the Twentieth Kansas will be able to save something like \$20 in the way of extra travel pay.

In this connection we have observed an article in one of our Kansas City contemporaries in which it is held that the Twentieth Kansas should be brought home for muster out in order that the youth of the land might be given an object lesson in patriotism. "To consider dollars and cents in the matter of making use of this important chance to make an impression upon the young men of Kansas," says this editor, "would be an unfortunate blindness." It is quite true that the appearance of the regiment in Kansas would be a fine lesson in patriotism, but is it fair to make the boys who have fought so well and suffered so much pay for this instruction? The people who remain at home are the ones to foot the bill if object lessons are to be given in patriotism. Let some amount of money be put up by the government for the sake of a sentiment and a sacrifice, and no doubt the boys will be glad to serve as object lessons. But it is neither fair nor friendly to expect the brave fellows to pay out of their own pockets the expenses which must be incurred.

MISSOURI POINTS.

Which Has the Kick Coming?

The Bethany Republican compliments (?) Colonel Bill Phelps, the chief executive's confidential counselor, with the title, "the Croker of Missouri."

The Clouds Are Rolling By.

"Somewhere the world seems a little brighter and a little sweeter," joyously carols the optimist of the Maryville Tribune, "since the Missouri lawmakers have gone home."

No Longer Blank.

Miss Blank, of Jefferson City, through the facilities afforded by the probate court and a member of the local clergy, was provided with a name the other day. She was married to Mr. Bolton.

Puff for a Politician.

"Frank P. Walsh—keep your eye on him!" remarks the Jefferson City Tribune, "is a Kansas City politician who never dreams. He used to sell newspapers in St. Louis; now he buys them in Kansas City."

Mrs. McCrae Will Edit the Herald.

Mrs. McCrae, widow of the late Charles M. McCrae, the well known Rola newspaper man, has succeeded her husband as editor of the Herald. Mrs. McCrae is a capable, cultured woman, entirely equal to the task of maintaining the standard of excellence characteristic of the paper which she now controls.

One That Will Look Different.

Colonel Bob White, who is touring Europe in quest of health, was in Belgium. It is understood, Walter Williams says, that before the Austrian council editor returns to this imperial commonwealth he will visit the Missouri coon in the Berlin zoological gardens and carry greetings to the wanderer immortalized by Eugene Field.

Eminently Proper.

A most suitable selection is that of Colonel J. West Goodwin for the preparation of an address on behalf of the Eugene Field memorial committee for presentation

at the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Portland, Ore., next month. It will be a labor of love on Colonel Goodwin's part, and executed in his own inimitable way.

And Still Their Whiskers Grow.

Banker J. B. Thomas, of Albany, will have to content himself with no better than third place in the matter of the hirsute championship. It is asserted by Missourians who are familiar with the state's resources in that direction, both Colonel Tapley, of Pike county, and George W. Krontz, of Booneville, outranking him in the length of their beards.

Fifteen Tons of Strawberries.

Jefferson City is as well known abroad in some quarters as a strawberry shipping point as it is in Missouri as the state's greatest rabbit market. Omaha takes practically all of Cole county's strawberry output, which has come to be considerable and of superior quality. One day's shipments from Jefferson City to the big Nebraska town recently amounted to more than fifteen tons.

Richmond Hasn't Forgotten.

Speaking of the fright which overtook the people of Kirksville last Sunday on the coming of a strong wind and some threatening clouds, the Conservator says the people of Richmond have never gotten over their apprehension and fear of tornadoes, although last Thursday marked the twenty-first recurrence of the anniversary of the day upon which that town fell a victim to the wind-demon's destructive fury.

Anxious to Try a New Scheme.

Some Northwest Missouri papers are highly commending and urging that a local trial be given to a plan in vogue in Douglas county, Kas., for the selection of candidates for county offices. For instance, a certain township has several aspirants for recognition on a party ticket. A township primary is held and the candidate receiving the highest vote is declared the choice of that township for factors at the county nominating convention. "It would at least successfully knock out the 'fixers,'" one advocate of the plan insists.

Muscle vs. Steam.

"There was an exciting little race Tuesday evening witnessed by the crowd gathered at the depot awaiting the arrival of a shadow of the suspicion of a chance of winning in good time. Second—Anti-imperialism. Hissed off the boards before it gets on. Third—Anti-Trust. Brother of the great Missouri Trust or Gold Standard Trust, but did not frighten the country in 1898. There are no politics in trusts. The Fifty-third congress, Democratic, didn't move a finger against trusts. Republican legislatures have been just as active, and fruitlessly active, against trusts as Democratic legislatures. The federal law against trusts bears the name of a Republican. Democratic trusts are just as numerous as Republican trusts. In fact, trusts are no more Republican, and no less Democratic, than partnerships are. Finally, even granting that trusts are the unpardonable sin and the diabolical devil of the money devil, how does it happen that the country is at the present time in such remarkably fine shape?"

A Slam at Our Benjamin Franklin.

"One of the members of the old house organization who will be left out in the cold," predicts Correspondent Nicholas, in the Chicago Post, "is Major Benjamin F. Russell, sergeant-at-arms. Major Russell has held his position two sessions. He was taken into the old 'hog combine' at a time when Missouri had five or six more congressmen than she has to-day, and there was apparently a chance of the state being reclaimed from Bourbonism. His backing has gradually weakened until it is down to two members, who are kept busy looking after their own interests that they have no time to care for poor Russell. Major Russell is a good old soul, but he doesn't know how to do things. He endeavored himself to Major McDowell and Doorkeeper Glenn—who contributed more largely than any other two men to the successful combination which has held the house four years—by chipping in two red apples towards the expenses of the first campaign. Inasmuch as both Glenn and McDowell spent \$2,000 each on their headquarters, this liberality on the part of the Missouri struck them as very happy. However, Major Russell endeavored to store himself to good fellowship by promising to send on half a dozen barrels of apples additional, but only the barrels reached Washington. Now, Major Russell is not a stingy man and would no doubt have borne his share of the expenses if it had occurred to him that he ought to have done so. He just felt grateful to McDowell and Glenn and let it go at that."

McKinley's Civil Service Order.

From the Philadelphia Times (Ind.). President McKinley yesterday issued his long expected order withdrawing about 4,000 of the 6,000 appointments now covered by the classified service from the operation of the civil service law. Probably the largest number of appointments thus exempted from the application of civil service rules are the private secretaries or confidential clerks of the president, members of the cabinet, heads of bureaus, collectors of customs and postmasters of the first class. A large number of outside war department employees, the revenue officials in Alaska, certain officials in the Indian service and medical pension examiners are also included in the list.

Ultra civil service reformers will doubtless assail this order as a backward step, a violation of the president's pledges and an indication of his complete surrender to the spoils politicians. But the main, however, criticism of this kind will be unjust. No practical man will contend, for instance, that an executive officer should be compelled to accept a private secretary or confidential clerk about whom he knows nothing at all except that he passed a successful examination. In the selection of appointees to fill confidential positions personal qualifications should rightfully be given paramount consideration, and of those qualifications the official to be served should be the best judge. No business firm or corporation would be willing to accept a cashier or confidential agent at the mere dictation of an outside board of examiners, and the same principle should apply in the selection of those who are to hold confidential relations to responsible public officials.

As to some of the other places excepted from the classified service by the order, the proof of justification will have to be demonstrated by experience. The principle of placing a lot of outside appointments in the war department upon the same basis of similar appointments in the navy department is correct in theory. Of the wisdom of the change of the rule of appointment in certain branches of the Indian service the public has too little practical knowledge upon the subject to form a competent judgment.

Subject to these possible exceptions, however, we believe the president is justified in his order and that his order does not mean in any important sense an abandonment of the civil service reform principle. Civil service reform, like everything else, must be made practical in order to command the public's confidence and opinion. The principle has been given a very wide application since the passage of the exist-

ing civil service law, and it is not surprising that in certain directions it has been stretched too far for the good of the service. The withdrawal for special reasons of 4,000 out of 6,000 appointments included within the classified service cannot be construed into an abandonment of the civil service principle, and the president deserves to be sustained in the matter until it is shown that he has made a mistake, and even in that case criticism should not extend beyond the special appointments in which experience demonstrates that the service has retrograded.

Prosperity and Wage Advances.

From the Chicago Post. Attention has heretofore been directed in these columns to the steady upward tendency in the wages of American labor. Every day brings additions to the long list of corporations and firms which have advanced the pay of their employees. In nearly every case the increase is purely voluntary. The movement began the moment capital recovered its confidence and hopefulness. An era of exceptional activity having opened, labor shares the benefit and profit accruing from the return of good times.

The iron industry and allied branches have been especially prosperous, owing to foreign demands as well as the domestic revival, and labor in this wide field has felt the quickening effects of the change. In Chicago alone, it is estimated, 30,000 men employed in machinery manufacture have had their wages increased from 5 to 20 per cent. Other industries have been similarly affected, and from every industrial center in the country reports of wage advances are brought by the telegraph.

Little is said about these facts at anti-trust banquets and silver conferences. Their moral is so plain that the most expert political sophists find it safer to ignore them. Business is confident in the future. The gold standard is established, and the party which still labors to undermine it has not the shadow of a chance. It is divided, distracted, leaderless and conscious of its fate. There is at present no cloud on the industrial horizon even as big as a man's hand. We have our own home market in its best estate and are making rapid and great strides in foreign markets. Commercial expansion is a certainty, and there are no drawbacks to it. It is the direct and inevitable result of natural opportunities, enterprise and skillful labor. The outlook, then, alike to capital and to labor, is most encouraging.

The Democratic Programme.

From the New York Sun. First—The Chicago platform, which was beaten in bad times and has not the ghost of a shadow of the suspicion of a chance of winning in good times.

Second—Anti-imperialism. Hissed off the boards before it gets on. Third—Anti-Trust. Brother of the great Missouri Trust or Gold Standard Trust, but did not frighten the country in 1898. There are no politics in trusts. The Fifty-third congress, Democratic, didn't move a finger against trusts. Republican legislatures have been just as active, and fruitlessly active, against trusts as Democratic legislatures. The federal law against trusts bears the name of a Republican. Democratic trusts are just as numerous as Republican trusts. In fact, trusts are no more Republican, and no less Democratic, than partnerships are. Finally, even granting that trusts are the unpardonable sin and the diabolical devil of the money devil, how does it happen that the country is at the present time in such remarkably fine shape?"

Warmed-over issues that there was no demand for in 1888, are trotted out, and an issue that is imaginary, such is the Democratic programme.

Wheeler's Sound Advice.

From the New York Tribune. The fact that Governor Wheeler is a Democrat and a possible candidate for governor of Alabama in 1900 gives especial force to his patriotic declaration at Boston yesterday that it is the duty of every American to uphold the president and his cabinet when they have become committed to a defined policy. He added: "Certainly no good, and only evil, can come from words and acts which tell rival nations that even a portion of our people, however few, are not in full sympathy with our government, or, what is worse, that any Americans actually do sympathize with our country's enemies."

These are not the words of a political supporter of the present administration, but of one who is first an American and afterward a Democrat, and whose sense of duty placed him in the army that invaded Cuba and makes him ready now to serve in the Philippines. What a pleasant contrast these words of the brave old general are to the treasonable vapors of those making bogies of "imperialism" and "expansion!"

Compensation for Vermont.

From the Chicago News. Mr. McKinley will return to Europe without seeing the granite mountains he loves so much. Well, Vermont, while sorry, can stand it, because she is going to have company along next fall that will be company indeed.

A Belligerent Pastor.

From the Blue Bird (Ark.) Echo-Progress. The Rev. J. C. Bailes asserts that sanctification precedes regeneration, adoption and justification; and he has called on his minister or ministers to a discussion who deny it.

Paw Explains About Dreyfus.

"George," in the Chicago Times Herald. "Paw," says maw, when we was settin on the porch last nite, "I wisht you'd tell me what the papers is always talkin about Dreyfus case for? Who is Dreyfus, anyhow?"

"I don't see what good it does to tell you about such things," paw says. "You never no nothing about them anyway. Why don't you read suthin besides the society notes and the bargin sales? There is a Frenchman they're tryin to git offed on a island."

"Who is?" maw ast. "Why, the French people," says paw. "I guess I'd bet to git my hare out agaw. I purty soon, or they'll think I'm a professional fiddler."

"How did he git on the island?" says maw.

"They put him on," says paw. "Who did?" maw ast. "The Frenchmen," says paw. "Well, if they put him on why do they want to git him off again?" says maw.

"Oh, paw," says paw, "they found out he didn't do it. Did you git them colored shirts for me when you was downtown yistaday?"

"Yes, He didn't do what?" says maw. "Well, they put him on, and he was a pitcher in our team they wouldn't eny of them be able to stop us."

"What did they think he done?" says maw. "Paw b it off the end of his segar and says: